BATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

Amusements To-Play. Randem - of Man'e-Unite Tam's O tio. Majore Abberts Port Theste -Yorks's Leve. Making Agent Sau-Organ Matten.

Booth's Finestre-Und-Pon's them. Matter.

Hijdes Open Mode. On otte.

Benne! 's Haven. Trading and the st.

Bair's Thoutee-Seeks and Fine Matter. Op ra Bause The Rulles Betters. Grand Op va Blance—The Rinkles Rathers.
Rovel 17th State At. Theatyr — The Read. Malince.
Revery's Sta Av. Theatre—Meg Manifes. Sat Set.
Rayer 2's Nibe's Garden—Hamply Despty.
Radion Square Theat e Hart Kirk. Majines. Manas le Vougil — Bransrien. Mations. San Peas che : Minsteals—Broatus; and Mit al. Mai andard Theatre-My Oscalding Matieta Remained The atter—My deciding Maliana Themter Com gor - Mullipa Guarte Number. Maliana Yony Pastar's Thunter—Yaristy. The au Square Themter—The Bulker's Counties. Malian Windholds Themter—Per Bulls, & Maliana.

Abject Condition of the Republican Party.

The following appears in the Tribune, as

part of a special telegram from Albany: "It was said vesterday, by a gentleman who is in on to know, that recent statements made by Jons P. FRYTH and others who favor Mr. CROWLEY's election. and apparently intended to convey the impression that Mr. Consume had expressed to them his personal prefersuce for Mr. Chowany, had been reported to the Senator. In reply, Mr. Constant has written a letter saying in the make any such statement in his name."

What has Mr. CONKLING, more than any other citizen of New York, to do with the election of a United States Senator to succood Mr. KERNAN? It is the business of the Legislature to elect the Senator, and it is the duty of the members to select the best man for this high post. Do we see them influenced by any such consideration?

No, the Republicans, in whose hands the whole matter rests, seem only to busy themselves to find out which one among the candidates the august Roscoe Conkling prefers; as if he were a sort of modern Jove; while Mr. Conkling himself affects an air of importance and of mystery, as if he also thought he was a sort of Jove.

It is a very abject and contemptible position for the Republican party to assume; and it is disgraceful both to the party and to the State at large.

His Head Turned.

What is 'the matter with Gen. SHARPE? Has his head been turned by his reflection to the office of Speaker? It would certainly seem so. He strangely confounds his functions with those of the Governor. He is guilty of the impertinence of recommending particular legislation, thereby usurping the province of the Executive. He goes further, and has the effrontery to say in his address: "Should it be desirable, the Governor could reconvene the Legislature in special ses-

What does the man mean? Is he the Governor of the Governor, that he should tell the Assembly what the Governor may do? Gen. SHARPE speaks of New York as an "Imperial Commonwealth."

Not imperial yet, thank Heaven, though there is a strong tendency in the ruling party toward importatism.

We are not certain that the Assembly had not better take a short recess to enable its Speaker to pack his head in ice until he gets over the notion that he is Governor.

A New Phase of the Irish Question.

What is the meaning of this Labor Longue, which, it is said, has already acquired considerable strength in certain districts of Ireland; which, on a recent occasion, set the Land League at defiance, and which threatens to seriously trammel the latter organization? It means that the uprising of Ireland represents something more than the rekindled hope of the tenant class. which sees in Mr. PARNELL its champion. It means that the contagion of self-assertion has spread from the occupants of leaseholds to the landless and homeless; from the e but little to those who have nothing at all. We may well deem it strange indeed that amid all the discussion of the past twelvemonth scarcely any one has bethought himself that there is a proletariat as well as a peasantry in Ireland, and that the claims of the day laborer cannot be overlooked in any thorough and permanent settlement of the Irish troubles.

It was reserved for a woman to defend the interests of a class which has occupied toward tenant farmers the deplorable position of the slaves of slaves. Miss CHAR-LOTTE O'BRIEN reveals to us, in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, how completely the Irish proletariat, or class of mere day laborers, has been ignored in the schemes and programmes of the Land League. She shows how the extension of the Ulster tenant right to the whole of Ireland, or the introduction of a peasant proprietary, would not only leave unimproved but rather tend to aggravate the condition of the so-called "poor man," or day laborer, who never has in hand the pittance requisite for the rental of the smallest farms into which estates are divided. For his uncertain daily wage and the roof that covers him, such a man is dependent upon tenants who, themselves sorely straitened, are apt to prove harsh taskmasters.

A little reflection will explain why the necessities of the landless class have heretofore been disregarded in the projects of reform. A large proportion of the Irish tenantry, namely, such as occupy small farms, ranging from four to six acres, are themselves so poor that only those who have lived long in the country and studied with patience and sympathy the gradations of its miseries, can conceive of a lower depth of poverty. Moreover, the lot of a small Irish farmer is, in some respects, assimilated to that of a day laborer. Except at harvest, he requires no help on his own holding; and when the crops are got in, he not infrequently migrates across the channel to earn by manual work in England enough to make up the rent. It is these small farmers, whose own life is a long struggle with when they recognize the importance of the relief demanded by the Land League.

It is not, however, the tenants of pelly holdings inadequate to their own sustecomprising ten acres or upward, with whom the landless laborer known in Ireland as the "poor man" is principally brought In contact. Now, what wages does the day According to Miss O'Baran, he will get 50 times, but more probably 37 cents or even less. For the hovel, or the other hand, in quarter acre is, it seems, a common charge for land sublet by a tenant, whose own rent | own way and on his own account to avenge is but \$10 an acre. Miss O'Banes cites a a private injury, case where a laborer holds three-quarters of

pair himself. For house and land he rays at the rate of \$22.50 an acre, the farmer, his employer, turning over just \$4 an agra to the landlord. Por the sub-lesses, however, there is no escape from such extortion; he is absolutely at the mercy of the farmer, and is too often hounded to and from his work with curses like a dog. If he deties his employer, his house, his bit of land, his wages, all go at once; the "poor man" is hustled out with his heipless family to

travel the road." In view of such a state of things, Mise O'BRIEN insists that any measure of rolled which overlooks this class will merely scotch the evil; will only postpone, and that for no long period, a revolution sure to come. There are signs that the "poor men" are beginning to understand that the present agitation of the land question is their time for self-assertion; that it is literally now or never with them. Their experience of the tenant classes leads day laborers to expect harsher masters in them than in the landlords. Their notion is, we are told, that where a landlord is unable to recover rents or let land, through the interference of the Land League, he should turn over the disputed farms to a kind of commune of laborers,

and let them protect themselves. They say, if the landlords did this, the Land League would be dead in six months. This very course has been taken, it appears, in one instance, with the result that the laborers openly and triumphantly withstood the Land League when it tried to put back the evicted tenant. The existence of this class enmity between day laborers and the tenant employers would be deemed, a priori, extremely probable. We know that such antagonisms exist in other countries; that in France, for instance, there is an almost total want of sympathy between the peasantry and the men who work by the day.

Now, suppose that the Government should succeed in passing a measure of relief for the Irish tenantry, but should take no account of the interests of the day laborers. Under the new regime, the farmers would either have the power of subletting or they would not. In the former case, the tyranny and extortion already too frequently endured by the sub-lessees of a hovel and quarter acre would become more nearly universal, and would be even worse. Should the farmers, on the other hand, be forbidden to sublet, the laborers would have to congregate in towns, often at a long distance from their work, and where wages which might mean poverty in the country would entail actual starvation. It is plain enough that either alternative is calculated to drive them to despair, and to social revolution.

Miss O'BRIEN does not content herself with pointing out the claims of a hitherto undefended class, but suggests a practicable remedy. Taking for granted that the ultimate outcome of the present agitation will be the purchase of large tracts from the present landlords by the State, she proposes that the Government should reserve a fraction of the domain thus acquired for the specific benefit of the laboring class. She would not interfere with the subsequent transfer of the holdings to their present occupants, nor would she in the least diminish the size of the lesser farms, which are small enough already. But she would have the Government subtract an inconsiderable strip from the larger holdings, as, for instance, one acre from each farm of twenty acres, and so proportionally from larger allotments. Out of hese reserved lands, one-acre plots might be let to laborers at the lowest rent that would cover interest and expenses. We do not see why some such provision for the day laborers should be open to more objections in practice than would attend the transformation of the present tenants into landowners. At all events, it is important that the exact relations between the landless class and the tenant farmers should be understood before an exhaustive disposition of the land problem is attempted; and Miss

Logan.

the Irish question.

O'Brien has done good service by drawing

attention to a too much neglected phase of

We have published several communications suggested by the announcement that 'a lineal descendant of Logan," the celebrated Mingo chief, had been appointed to an office in Washington. But none of them give a very clear idea of the character or history of this noted person.

LOGAN'S father, SHIKELLEMUS, lived at Shamokin, now Sunbury, as the resident representative of the Six Nations, transacting their business with the Government of Pennsylvania and overlooking their subject tribes, who were treated as the nephews or women of the Iroquois, and could not cede lands or perform any other act of sovereignty without their consent.

SHIKELLEMUS was, like his son, a friend to the whites. He entertained all that came his way with great hospitality, and had shown such especial favor toward the missionary enterprises of the United Brethren that when Count ZINGENDORF came to this country he made a long journey for the purpose of visiting him at his own house Logan, no doubt, inherited his father's sen timents with regard to the Moravians; and wherever we find him, he is on friendly terms with them and their converted Indians.

Probably his first removal was from Shamokin to Conestoga, in the neighborhood of the main establishment of the Brothron at Bethlehem. There, as LOGAN and left in a cabin where the family had been butchered in the DUNMORE war, the white people killed his kin. Perhaps that deed was done because Logan was a friend to the obnoxious non-resistants among the whites, and by the Paxron boys who afterward murdered the unoffending Christian Indians in the Lancaster jail.

That Locan was the author of the remarkable speech attributed to him by Mr. JEFFERSON in the Notes on Virginia, there s abundant and conclusive evidence. the murder of Louan's people, as charged upon Capt. Carsar in the speech, was not the sole or induct a considerable cause of starvation, that most persons have in mind | Dunstone's war. That was was the result of deliberate contrivance by the Virginians of the frontier, who entered upon a systematic course of outrage to provoke it, in Columbia, by 203, the ratio for a member of order to break up the profitable in lian trade nance, but the occupants of larger farms of Pennsylvania and involve that Government with their own. The brutal slaughter of Logan's relatives was only one of the numerous acts of wanton crucity and injustice which the Virginians perpetrated in laborer receive from the tenant farmer? | a spirit of common hostility to the Peneltes and the Irlendly Indians. But there is no conts a day, or possibly 62 cents in starring | reason to suppose that Logan had followed enough to enuse the war or to raise the force which fought on the Kanawha. Connwhich his family finds sheller, and which he | stank commanded in that action. Neither hires from his employer, he pays from \$5 to | in his authentic letter midressed to Chisar. \$25 a year. If he is lucky enough to obtain a nor in the disputed speach addressed to bit of land, for this, too, he is compelled to | Dunstone, doe | Louan hold himself out as a pay at least twice its value. Five dollars for | great chief. On the contrary, he leaves the impression that he has been engaged in his

After the way, Louan took heavily to

in the wilderness, whether by white men or red. HEGGEWELDER, who fernishes the only authentie account, does not say.

It can hardly be possible that a descendant of Logan's has been found. He had no wife nor children in 1774. He said the whites had killed his kin on the Conestoga, and CREEAP had murdered the rest on Yellow Creek, including his brother and sisters. "There runs not," said he, " a drop of my blood in the veloc of any living creature. Who is there to mourn for LOGAN? Not one!"

Trial by Rope.

Murderers who have persisted up to the last day of life in declaring their innocence sometimes confess everything on the gal-

Day before vesterday a woman and a mar were hanged in Newark about whose guitt there was doubt in the minds of the State authorities. They had been convicted upon circumstantial evidence. There was reason to believe that both were guilty of the murder; stronger reason to believe that one of the two, either the woman or the man, was guilty. But these reasons were not conclusive. The evidence left the prosecuting officers in some doubt.

This doubt, on the part of the State, was shown in an extraordinary way. We are informed that the District Attorney was stationed near the gallows, with two reprieves in his pocket, one for the woman and the other for the man, both papers being made in due form and signed by the Governor of New Jersey. Only one of the reprieves was to be used under any circumstances. If the woman, Mrs. MEIERHOFER, had confessed her guit and had exculpated the man by her confession, the death sentence of the man, LAMMENS, would not have been executed. If LAMMENS, when brought face to face with death on Thursday morning, had confessed, exculpating his alleged accomplice, the woman would have been allowed to live. Neither reprieve was to be used unless in the circumstances specified.

The woman was hanged first. That was done, we are made to understand, because the State officers believed it to be more probable that she would confess with the rope around her neck and exonerate Lam-MENS, than that LAMMENS would confess, exonerating her. In other words, while the funocence of both the condemned persons was regarded as possible, the chances of the

man's innocence were thought the greater. In the community where the murder, the several trials, and the hanging occurred, there is said to be widespread doubt of LAMMENS'S guilt. It was expected that, at the last moment, when she had no further hope of life, Mrs. MEIERHOFER would confess that her alleged accomplice had no part in the crime.

We have nothing to do with the doubts and expectations of the public in this respect, save as they were reflected in the course of the officers charged with the execution of justice.

Here, then, were two wretches sent to the gallows with the question of their guilt or innocence of murder still undetermined. The final determination of that question was left to the rope. The life of one was made to depend upon the extent to which the terror of imminent death would operate upon the mind of the other.

The experiment falled. Both died protesting their innoceace. The reprieves were not used. The awful doubt is as great now as when the reprieves, ready for service, were put into the hands of the Public Prosecutor

Grant and Sherman at the Press Club. Gen. GHANT is rapidly becoming a popular after-dinner orator. His speech to the Press Club on Thursday evening was altogether the gem of the occasion, replete with wit

and humor. But what did Gen. SHERMAN mean by patronizingly assuring the members of the

an honorable one?" Pray, did Gen. SHERMAN really suppose the press stood in need of a certificate of good character from him?

A memorial of a member of the PACKARD Louisiana Legislature, asserting that he had been bribed by KELLOGO, and asking to be examined on the subject, caused a spar in the Senate over the KHLLOGO case. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was passed, after Mr. CAR-PENTER had failed to have stricken from the bill an appropriation for prisons in China. He said he could not find any constitutional authority for the action of consuls in trying people without judge or jury, and the Senators agreed with him while voting against his amendment. In the House, Mr. Newbenny accused the British Government of intentionally defrauding the United States in the Canadian fishery arbitration. A resolution of Mr. Spatnoge calling on the State Department for information on the subject was sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Private bills took up the attention of the House during the rest of the day's session.

It is rather significant that Gen. MAHONE. n whose vote the organization of the United States Senate after March 4, 1881, is supposed to depend, should have the use of the columns of the Philadelphia Press to define his position on the Virginia debt question and on State and national politics. This newspaper is peculiarly the organ of one faction of the Republican party. Its editor is in close relations with Senator Consission. For several years he was edisaid, in his famous letter, tied to a war club, | tor of the Albany Ecening Journal, leaving that post when the owners of seven-eighths of the Erening Journal became dissatisfied with Mr. Conkling's policy, and determined that the paper should no longer be the Senator's mouthpiece. Soon after this Mr. SMITH became edifor of the Press, which is owned by friends of the CAMERONS. GEORGE C. GORRAM is the confidential friend and political intimate of Mr. CONKLING. During the post year he has had frequent conferences with MAHONE at Washington and Richmond.

> If Mr. Springer's proposition for making he new apportionment of representatives in Congress on the present basis of 203 members should be adopted, its first effect would probably be to diminish the chances of the Terriories now socking almission as States. For, in dividing the total population of 1830, exclusive of the Territories and of the District of Congress would be 168 493. The population of tah is only 143,907, so that this fact might be rought at as a reason for not admitting her, dependently of the question of polygamy. Dallotn, also, has but 134,502, and New Mexico et 118,430, Still, such an apportionment would only diminish chances; it would not have hent out. It has never in practice been held nucessary that a Territory should have populaion equal to the ratio for a member of Conress; Novada lo-day does not have bulf of that population. Still, the higher that ratio the tronger might be the argument against admitting Territories that did not come up to it.

Why should Boers be made British subacts against their will? They long for national independence, and have struggled for it-a little community against powerful neighbors. They seek only to dwell in peace in their own omes, under Detch and not English laws, with their own President and Volksrand, and an acre, and a hovel which he keeps in re- | drink and went to the bad. The Indians | with freedom. The meetings held at Wonder-

said he became chranged. It is certain that he was no longer an object of respect to them or of dread to the whites. He finally wandered off to Detroit, and in an attempt to return to his own people was murdered in the wilderness, whether by white men or influenced with the desire for Transvaal inde-pendence, and grimly pertinacious never to submit to the in quitous agrexation which destroyed it. The Boers in the Orange River Free State and in Cape Oslony sympathics in this arder for national independence. The whole theory of the annexation was that the Transvaalers were satisfied. When this is seen to be a delusion, and possibly a deliberate misrepresentation, why persist in it?

> What with murders, benglags, lynchings, shipwroots, railroad disasters, life-destroying fires, borrible explosions, and other like occurences, 1881 starts off in rather a ghastly and Ill-omened fashion.

Twenty American cities to-day contain ever 100,000 people each; twenty American States contain over 1,000,000 people each.

The English gun makers and gun dealers are the people who look smiling over affairs in They line their pockets from both sides, and do an enormous business by considering a peasant's money as good as a prince's. The revolutionists doubtless knew they could count on this.

Agram continues to have violent shocks of earthquakes, toppling down houses; but nobody pays it much attention now, because the story is an old one. Such is the world.

The Rev. Dr. FowLer of the Methodist Missionary Society has provoked criticism by that 600,000,000 of heathen are affirming doomed to suffer the inconceivable and neverending torments of hell unless the Christian people of this and other countries hurry missionaries and Bibles to the rescue. The Rev. Dr. NEWMAN rebukes the Rev. Dr. FOWLER for such utterances, and cites eminent Methodist authority in support of the theory that not only the little heathen babies, but millions of grownup heathen, will be saved although they may never see a Bible or hear a missionary. Now. which of the two, FOWLER or NEWMAN, is the exponent of the orthodox Methodist doctrine on this interesting point?

First the British Government had Fenians to deal with; then, Home Rulers; then, the Land Langue; now it looks as if they would have to deal with all three combined.

A New Hampshire almshouse blazed up resterday morning and a dozen or more paupers are reported missing. Very likely some f them may have been bedridden or enfeebled by oid age, and so unable to save themselves A fire in a public institution containing helpless people should never be allowed to pass as an accident

In the Frankfurter Zeitung, Prof. CARL Voor propounds his theory of the new crusade in Germany against the Jews. While religious fanaticism, envy, and avarice all enter into it the real bottom cause, he thinks, is to be found in the innate craving of barbarism to be fighting or oppressing somebody. After the French war this craving found a temporary appeasement in the persecution of the Romish clergy. Next it was the turn of the Socialists. Now it is the turn of the Jews. "The dark spirit of your barbarous ancestors is still stirring within you," says Prof. Voor to the anti-Semitic Germans, "prompting you to wavlay and rob the peaceable merchant on the high-WAY."

If an order for infernal machines has been received at Birmingham, where did it come from? Probably the clockmaker who carried the news to the Czar's representative in London never heard of the Skirmishing Fund.

After the horrible slush of the past few days. New York is prepared to welcome another cold wave as a grateful change,

ENLARGING THE STANDING ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The and epublicans are impatient to get possessioned Congress, in order to carry out a programme of policy which will add tens of millions to the annual expenditures, though it must lead to even more corruption than was witnessed during the era of Grantism.

One of their first moves will be to increase the regular standing army, in the face of the fact that there is no menace of war from any quarter, and that the Indian problem, accordng to the official reports, is substantially solved. During the debate on the Army Appropriation bill, Gen. Hawley spoke as follows:

I therefore move to amend the last paragraph by strik or out "25 000," and inserting in lieu thereof "26 000 as the number of enlisted men in the army. I would be n favor of the additional force of 5,000 men.

This declaration shows the spirit of the party. and it will take form and substance whenever the Republicans have the power.

The army is top-heavy, We have officers enough on the active list for an army five or six times the size of ours. Then the people are taxed to support a retired list of about four hundred officers, who do nothing but draw their

All these officers, all their friends, and all their social alliances, resulting from the per manent system of military bureaus at the capital, are constantly engaged in exerting influence to enlarge the army, so that the superfluous officers may have at least the semblance of employment. Their efforts fit in with the Republican policy, and if the combinations now proposed succeed, the army will be greatly increased in the next Congress.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Gov. Cornell's Influence Given to Platt and

ALBANY, Jan. 7 .- The town is practically deserted by legislators. The very few who remain are engaged securing quarters for the session at private houses. All the hotels are deserted. The interest in the Senstorial fight is sorted. The interest in the Senatorial fight is transferred to New York city, where it is understood the candidates and most of the legislators have gone. The friends of Gov. Cornell insist with much emphasis that he is taking no particular interest in the Senatorial fight, but this sort of talk deceives nobody. While any of the legislators were here the agents of the Governor were very active in Platt's interest, and the Executive office and massion were in some sonse the heatiquarters of Mr. Platt. It is well known that where patronage the Governor controls is held at the disposal of Mr. Platt's friends. In the same way the influence and patronage of Speaker Sharpe are exerted and to be exerted in Mr. Crowiey's interest.

Citizen Train's Too Beckless Imagination To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: The parrows in Madison square seem to have disrdered Cittzen Train's lively recollections a

trifle. In the times when he was Prince, and made millionaires daily, or refused to make one if the humor took him, he appears to imagine that the stream of his bounty may once have watered my grass-patch. It is not so.

From G. I. Promit Letter to THE NEW, Jan. 5.

be same time I lent Mellica, financial editor of the \$2.500 or telegraph stock, to make Harrie to buy shares of Belmont and Cranston. Be this alleged ionn by Mr. Train to Mr. Mol-as fair truth or foul flation. I never heard of it Mr. Belmont had no World shares, then or

Mr. Cranston had none then As I remember; or if he had, sold none to me then or ever.

Mr. Melliss did not "enable" me, or in any namer aid me, to buy World shares of anyloody, then or ever.

Mr. Melliss had no have financial transaction with me, then or ever now any other financial transaction with me, then or ever now any other financial. Mr. Melliss had res fineh financial transaction with me, then or ever, nor any other financial transaction, with me than the receipt of his actions of the methan the receipt of his actions of the methan the receipt of the action of the methan transaction with the medial concurrence in any financial concurrence in any financial concurrence in any financial model of the concurrence of the concurrenc

then or ever.

The World opposed the credit Mobilier legislation throughout, and spared none of its corruptionists.

MARTON MARSLE.

Wory Likely. Henry Word Lineher's Speech at a Press Click Disease. I think that V the city of New York wore built glass, so that verybody cond see what everybody leaves the city would rise to per sent in one your.

PACKING THE . UPREMB COURT. Ohio Mes and Agents of Corporations Filling

Up the Bench. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Now that Judge Woods of Objo is seated on the beach of the Supreme Court, the next move will be to carry out the arrangement by which Stanley M. tthews

is to be provided for. That must be done quickly, if done at all. Judgo Swayne in ready to resign, and, in fact, he proposed to de so last summer, but was persunded to withhold his purpose until after the Presidential election. His vacancy was long age promised to Stanley Matthews, and it is understood that Garfield has agreed to the appointment, Indeed, he prefers it should be made now, rather than that the vacancy should be keptopen until after the 4th of March, for a scramble between several sockers of the silk

gown from the circuit of Judge Swayne, Ohio now has, and will have when Matthews akes the place of Swayne, three Justices on the Supreme bench. This number is one-half of a quorum and one-third of a full court. During the existence of the Government no other State has been favored to the same extent. This inupon all experience marks a departure that may be attended with the gravest consequences, especially when it is considered that Judge Harlan, across the river in Kentucky, is only separated by a geographical boundary from Ohio, and is hardly separated at all in ideas and views of policy from the three Jus-

tices referred to. Stanley Matthews is the attorney and advocate of corporations. In the Senate he took the most advanced ground in their behalf, and if he had been retained as counsel for the Pacific railroads during the discussion of the Thurman act, he could not have exhibited more seal than he then did to protect their special interests, as against these of the public at large and the

The great question of the immediate future is between the power of corporations and tho rights of the people. It is destined to go to the Supreme Court in some form, and the present tendency is to pack that tribunal before the issue is practically joined, as Grant packed it to reverse the legal tender decision, by which the crash of 1873 was precipitated, and specie payments were delayed ten years.

CONGRESS ADSENTEES.

The Names of Some of Those who Were Not In their Sents Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The followingnamed members of the House of Representaves were absent to-day without leave: Bragg of Wisconsin. Bright of Tennessee.

Ciardy of Missouri. A. A. Clark of New Jersey. Culberson of Texas. Kitchin of North Carolina. Elam of Louisiana. King of Louisiana. Ewing of Ohio. Hooker of Mississippl. McKenzie of Kentucky. Muller of New York. O'Brien of New York. Ryan of Pennsylvania.

H. B. Smith of New Jersey.

Of these Elam, Ewing, and McKenzie are un-erstood to be sick. derstood to be sick.

In addition to the members absent without leave there are many who are on leave and paired, but as there was no roll call the names could not be learned.

Senators Sharon and Jones of Navada are also absent. Navada has been left almost wholly unrepresented in the Senate since the Forty-sixth Congress was assembled.

Congress was assembled.
The following-named Senators were not in their seas to-day:
Baldwin of Michigan.
Don Cameron of Pennsylvania.
Cockrell of Missouri.
Grover of Oragon.
Hill of Colorado. Hill of Colorado, Lamar of Mississippi, Paddock of Nebraska, Piumb of Kansas, landolph of New Jersey, Ransom of North Carolina, Sharon of Newada.

The Doubis as to the Gullt of Mrs. Meierhofe

From the Prilong, Jun 7.
Public Prosecutor Abeel, who had in his posket the reprieves from Nov. McClellan, arrived soon after 10 o'clock, but he had to remain in the Warden's effice, as the law permits only the attending clergymen and the jurers appointed by the Court and Sheriff to witness a hanging in New Jersey. One of the reprieves was to be used in case either or the culprits contessed that the

It was thought that one or the other of the accused might make a confession of guilt, and exculpate the other. Some question was raised, because of this suspicion, as to which of them should first be led to the allows. Arrangements had been made so that if either should confess the execution of the other should be stayed. Col. Abeel, the District Attorney, sat in Col. Johnson's office in the jail, having in his pocket areprieve bearing Gov. McClellan's signature for each of the condemned in case it should be required.

From the To Mrs. Meierhofer was hanged first, for it was believed that she might make a confession exonerating Lammens. and Prosecutor Abeel was in a private room in the jail with instructions from Gov. McClellan as to what to do in case of any such contession being made; but the woman died without a sign.

From the Herald. At about 9 o'clock Col. G. N. Abeel, the County Prosecu tor, arrived at the jail. He was sent for an Wednesday by Gov. McCleitan, and it is understood was provided with full warrant to interfere with the hanging in event of anything occurring to warrant such an act.

From The Sun. Sheriff Van Rensselaer waited for word from Gov. Mc-Ciellan. He had not made up his mind which to hang first. Prosecutor Abeel came, presently, with power to act for the Governor in case either culprit confessed and exculpated the other. It was resolved that Mrs. Meie hofer should be hanged first, because she was guilty as an accessory by her own testimony. Should she confess, the resecutor would be able to stay the hanging of Lam mens. He had documents ready to meet the case of eithe

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The ers's report of the meeting of the National Anti-Monopoly League last evening the types in the third paragraph the statement of principles adopted have substituted the word "supported" for "controlled." This is a mistake, which, if allowed to go uncerrected, would put our movement in a false position; for while all corporations are, without adult, supported by the State, and will probably continue to be, what we as estimate seek is some sort of control over the creatures we support. The following the the correct reading:

10 Saw Chrach street, Jan 7.

Exenuable Curlosity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SWI "J. McC." tells us which he calls "dasco fichers." In any case he cited that the lader which have its with his mante that the lader whom we have sighted and prayed for may be rescued from obscurity.

A Complaint from Clinton Street. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sat: I would

call the attention of the Police Department to the fact first while the same, satisface, and rubback are removal shots from the upper sections of the city, the resident of thicken served are compelled to endure the treories and and dottention these occasioned by served works we intentiminess occasioned by have a three materials. Programs these a

The Victims of the Fire. To THE FOLTON OF THE SUN-Sice I WAS

disked when I read about the des that took p Minimum street and the humber of his other were in reducing law ends left describe and existing a first, effective services for the hard of the subsects, at a time or place in New York that a consistent way a point.

Taken From a Disabled Vessel, The bork Buly tore, from France, arrived in

nat on bland the Caplain and five of the ere of the ethicure, which was taken with funder, and command-citic last. Sewell, except that very beary takes from U. Crue of leaving Jackstaville and the was off that extracted when the Belvin's a was righted, on Dec. 21. It was a row with dark at the B. It have a substitution very high, capt. Do be at the B. It have a decided not be lower as at entitle deviced. It was do even the next aftermost factors the another man have a constitution of the row of the substitution of the substitution

QURISTIANITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Is it Dying Out !- Figures that Should Get the Preachers Thinking

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have collected here a few statistics bearing on the great question lately raised in your columns, whether Christianity is declining in America. They are fuller than any I have seen yet, and all from good Christian authority-reponially from an article in the Princeton Review for Suptember, 1879, entitled "Progress of Christian ity in the United States." by Dr. Philip Schaff. In 1850 the United States contained 35,061 churches, valued at \$87,328 901, and estimated to hold 1,234,825 people. In 1866 they contained 54,009 churches, worth \$171,397,933, and holding 19.128.751 people. In 1870 the number was 68,082, valuation \$354,483,581, capacity 21,665,-062. So that the increase in the number of churches from 1850 to 1860 was more than from 1860 to 1870 by 6.875. During the same period 1860 to 1870 by 6.875. During the same period the increase in capacity fell off 2,357.615. But the value of church property increased \$90.016,-510 more between 1850 and 1870 than between 1850 and 1870 than between 1850 and 1870 than between 1850 and 1870 the increase of churches fell off more than 43 percent, the increase in capacity fell off nearly 48 percent, but the increase in values gained 117 percent, but the increase in values gained 117 percent, in the increase in values gained 117 percent, and during the second less than 10 percent, that of capacity was over 34 percent, during the first decade and smder 15 during the second. But valuation increased 99 percent, during the first decade and 197 during the second. The increase of population from 1850 to 1860 was 39 percent,—less than the increase in their capacity. From 1850 to 1870 it was 22 percent,—much more than the increase of the churches in either numbers or capacity. In 1850 the churches could seat 61 percent, in 1870 only 56 percent, out seat 60 percent, in 1870 only 56 percent, who had been conducted in 1880 probably no one knows yet. In my own town, a steadily but not rapidly growing Western city of 10,039 inhabitants by this year's consus, there are twelve churches, viz. three Norwegian Luberan, one German Luberan wo Catholic, two Methodist, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Congregational, and one Episcopel. They certifully could not seat four thousand people, or forty percent, of the population.

Dr. Schaff states that in 1776 the number of the increase in capacity fell off 2,357.615. But

Episcopal. They cartly his could not seat four thousand people, or forty per cent, of the population.

Dr. Schaff states that in 1776 the number of churches in America was 2,972, while in 1876 it was \$8,867. To suppose these figures correct is supposing a great deal, for those of 1776 are only given as rough estimates, and those of 1876 abound in such round numbers as. Methodist, 40,000." Such as they are, however, they show a contemnial hereause of numbers (not capacity) greatly exceeding the increase of population. The falling off since 1860 is therefore a new phenomenon. This becomes especially significant when we remember that during this recent period the relative increase of population has been growing less, and that the decade from 1860 to 1870 was in the North a period of great activity, while in the South it witnessed the abelition of slavery and preity much all the mission work that has been done among the negroes since. I have tried to get the statistics of membership in the different churches, but with the exception of the Presbyterian I find them too shaky.

The following are the estimates of communicant membership presented by the various churches in 1878:

Moraviana, Baptists . Congregationulists

sible. They say nothing of the increase within the churches of universalism, necley, and general skepticism; nothing of the secession of whole congregations under the ablest research of the times. general skepticism; nothing of the secession of whole congregations under the ablest preachers of the times, from everything which has very passed for Christianity; nothing of the increase of new religions bitterly opposed to Christianity—of Spiritualism, for instance, or Mormonism; nothing of the growth of organized indicitity, from nought in 1870, to 200 united 'Liberal Leagues,' besides secoding bodies in 1880; nothing of the morigaged and insolvent condition of most churches; nothing of the number which have actually been abandoned, sold under the hanner, and turned into Buddhist temples; nothing of the thousand times repeated confession that Christianity cannot hold its own against Buddhism and Mormonism in America, but that both these gross systems of superstition are gaining ground from it. Two things, however, they do show; That the only reliable statisties prove Christianity to have lost much ground, and that the chief reason more like them are not attainable lies in the fathomless capacity for figures. I asked a minister who has assisted made to have statistics why exact and reliable figures were so seldem to be had, and received the significant reply; The churches are affaild to publish them." No wonder, C. L. JAMES, EAU CLAIEE, Wis., Dec. 25.

In the garden, near a well. They had been chatting a while, when sudden, and the well and shide the girl and chibited great grief ever the less of it. Her commands volunteered to lean over in the well and the girl caught him by the less and was engaged to the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less and work in the well and the girl caught him by the less on engaged the mary ber she would promise to mary ber she would promise the mary ber she would promise the mary ber she would promise to mar

A Letter from a Stonecutter.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We are all very glad that you reported our case in your caper of this day. You are always friendly to working men and work. ing women. I was with the delegation of stonecutters Hose gentlemen to exact work for us. We merely assent them to give us were required for the city. We wish to remind those efficials, and all others who have it in their power to degrees us of work, and object, that we have friends by the thousand wno will belo us urn them set to their warm nests, and put others in, it they do not stop sending work to others that we need. The people of Matthe do not pay in see in this city!

1982 P. Charabann, 348 East Sist sirect.

New York, Jan. C. 1981.

A Needle Passes Through a Man's Body.

Wm. H. Ellis, a young farmer living near foothingtough, when it years of age, slonged on a scale. A dester inhestou arractic and bills longer at bout it. He is now 22 years of age, and on Monday serving feeling a procking servation in his right shoulder.

After the Snow, the Slush.

Over the rank of the city teather the clouds of a puri-Downward to at the fleating Softly the showthers rail-Pail upon values and havel, Fall upon tower and sheet, Scon to be conshed by a uniform Hurcy bur, servanishing needs

the with he forme and the sugar furry be quick for the special Scarcely may list us a day, Some it will have us, ellying botter's contained lime -After the clouds, the amounts, After the source the think,

New for the believed the rannere!

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A ter the sheet, the stock Be great to greatest the mass, if troubled with a first ought, most or first effection, and the face price is agree a fractional to a sub-relative state of a sub-relative state a sub-relative state a sub-relative state.

BUNDEAMS -The nineteenth centenary of Virgil is to commemorated by erecting a monument to Mantua, his birthplace

-The opal mines of Queensland, Austraha, bid fair to rivel at no distant day the far famol decontories of that com in Hundar

-According to the Oll City Derrick Sava fornbardt house up her stockles on Caristonas Bre and the only thing stants Claus could put in it was a lighteless

- Eastport, Me., experted 65,000 cases of sardines last year, where fine per a country 25,000 in 1979. Seven new factures were aregted, making thirteen new

The Academy of St. Luke in Rome,

founded by Pose Gregory XIII, in 1977, still continues to be the best school of art in the city, and bestews many premiums on different students. Ristori recently gave a representation

in Balogna for the benefit of brokenidown actors and netresses. She regards becoult as retired from the otego, but delights to step on it occasionally for charitable -The automatic brakes on the fornicular

railroad leading up to the top of Mount Vessyins work admirably. They were invented by a Neapolitan engineer. The train can be stopped instantly by means of these brakes on an inclined plane of 50 degrees -Lord Herries, the newly appointed Lord Licutement of East Yorkshire, in specession to Lord Won-lock, is of a very old Roman Catholic family, and is the

first of the faith who has been created a Lord Licutement in England. Lord Herries is a brother-in-law to the Marquis of Bute. Members of both Lord and Lady Herries! families are nuns and pricats. -A comic London paper, Moonshine, has a sketch of the Dubin trials, with Judge May "investble" behind an iron barriesds and the jurges and witnesses all fortified by bullet proof breastworks, while the police with riffer cocked, look out mixtonsly for danger, and the only confortable Innividual in the neighborhood is the

ly smoking a dindeen. -The farmers of Austria are organizing in great numbers and agitating for a tariff to prote them against the large and increasing importations of grain and cattle from the United States and Bussia, that are being made at prices with which it would be rainous to try to compete. The farmers' unious also mek a reduction of the rate of interest on the part of the banks to

-Wells, Fargro & Co.'s appual report of the ciscs by express from the west coast of Mexico, aggregates; Gold, \$33,522,182; sliver, \$81,035,364; lead, \$5,752, 220; copper, \$808,000. In comparison with that of tast year, California shows an increase in gold of \$.79,179, and a decrease in silver of \$350,873. Nevada shows

-Lady Burdett-Coutts is employing the often unprotected little girls who try to live by the sale of flowers in the streets. During the winter months in England, when flowers are scarce, the girls have to deand on foreign importations for their supply, and these are so dear that they can often hardly manage to get a stock, or, if they do, make little profit. The abject of the association is to assist the girls in the purchase of flowers from such as have good greenhouses. -There is an old sign board of the "Old

Oak Tree " public house, ever which a great fees is being made in old England. It has found its way to the Court of Appeal, siter passing through bankraptey and chancery. One might foncy an ordinary sign board not worth this flurry, but this is not an ordinary one. It was painted fitty years ago by David Cox of the Roya Academy, and is valued at £1,500. It represents an old oak tree, after which the public house where it hung in Banger was called. The point at issue is whether a sign board is a fixture or a piece of turniture. It was seized as the latter. But the two decimens already given go the -The Hebrew of San Francisco says:

"Wonders never cease. In turbarous Russia, a journal has come out in flerce opposition to the anti-Jewish movement of Germany; and in Boumania, the land of oppression and persecution, a paper, edited exclusively by Christians, has appeared, which is devoted entirely to championing the cause of the Jewish people.
same paper denies that the Jews are not influenced by the communities amid which they live. It says: "In Morocco they are so much influenced even by the superstitions of those who surround them that they paint the faces of their bridgs, and resort to spells to cast out the evil eye and turn away devils from their de -Some important archieological results

have been obtained during the recent survey of the Sa-hara by Col. Flatters, in connection with the proposed Trans-Saharan Railway. M. Rabourdin, who accompanied Col. Flatters, discovered numerous beds of out finits; over a distance of 800 kilometres from Wargla fie met with not less than righteen old manufactories of such flints, proving that in prehistoric times, when these stone implements were used, the desert was habitable especially in its northern and southern parts. If Ra-bourdin has formed a high opinion of the negroes be not with in the Sahara, considering them much superior to the lazy and degraded Arabs. He speaks hopefully of the

by her lover, who had promised to marry her. Some time afterward he called and found her washing clothes in the garden, near a well. They had been chatting a while, when suddenly the girl, as if by accident,

admit that the flesh of the European turkey, how ever claborately fattened it may be, is neither so soft nor so luccious as that of the American, and especially the Mexican bird. It was Sir George Strickland who tirst brought the turkey into England, subsequently ob-taining from Edward VI, an augmentation to do family arms in the shape of a creat of a turkey cach in his pride "proper." Although Archbishop Crammer tried mildly to discourage as a luxurious vanity the consump-tion of this arrogant lowl, by ordering that not town than one turkey cock should be served up at a symmel dinner, the bird found immediate acceptance at the tables of the great, where he soon superseded the superb looking but

- Among other bad omens in India may be mentioned a scake or jacked crossing one's path; hearing a personery when you are going any where; the caming of a crow, and the crying of a kite; a cat cross ing one's path, and the seeing an empty pate ier. As compared with the bad, there are but few 20-d omens. Among these may be mentioned the following: The meeting of a dead body being carried away and no one crying with it, seeing a pitcher with a rope attached to it, or a Bruhman carrying a jug of holy water from the Ganges; a lizard erecping up one's body; hearing a bride cry when she is leaving her parents and gone to hive with her husband; hearing the bell of a beaute strike, or a trumpet sound when one is setting out on a loarney. a crow perched on a dead body flooting down the river

-It would be well if theatre goers generally presented the root head of tion. Constitute, a play was most told metod in a temperature absolute, conwas er moved to sufficiation, when a cry of the made iself-leard. Instantly every our rose and a summed of ordering rose that for would have continuously when amount with which only one of the bases with the value of the force of the continuously rised out in a ringuing value. Let overy one stay in his place. The sudders immediately because in and the Marshal resigned. Let overs one or by in order, the younger soldiers arsi, then after them the monomentum of effect, the err, the highest to polest." In ever minute, was no false many of pre, the the province out a single man's, to being troblem on. In

- Nadawezin, a German cavalry soldier. baving deserted from his curse more in recently round in the reliner where training emberdinata efficer, accompanied by A sent to take that into moduly. The time ther, will brought their man and it was a little out; a they had a character to the same at the same a on with the lasters, and in so there's much contact with the force of soils. It is not not the force of the f united. The occurrence assume that I do uning men of Germany, rowns, ca. to te-conserv dets 🗷 the German samp